FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 NOVEMBER 1986

DRA

Babrak Karmal's letter of resignation from his party and state posts was accepted by the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul radio announced. In remarks praising Karmal's service to the nation, PDPA Secretary General Najibullah noted that years of heavy responsibility "took their toll" on Karmal's health, the radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes carried out "devastating" air strikes on military and industrial targets in Bakhtaran, Shahabad, Dehloran, and Ahvaz, according to communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Following a warning of retaliation for the bombardment of Ahvaz where more than 200 civilians were killed or wounded, Iranian jets attacked military and economic centers in Diyala, 'Ali al-Gharbi and 'Ali al-Sharqi, IRNA reported, adding that Iranian artillery shelled various objectives in Al-Basrah Province.

On the domestic front in Iraq, an *Al-Thawrah* article carried by Voice of the Masses radio praised President Saddam Husayn as the "mastermind" in facing the challenge of waging a "complex military and cultural war" against Iran while continuing economic development. The military author emphasized that with Saddam's "continuous" support the armed forces have marshalled their resources to counter aggression and win the "inevitable" victory.

Libya

The UN General Assembly resolution condemning the U.S. bombing of Libya is an "overwhelming success" for the Jamahiriyah, the JANA international affairs editor declared in a commentary reported by the agency. Praising the demonstration of "Arab-African unanimity," the commentary asserted that this "victory" will lead to the end of U.S. "control" over the UN.

Lebanon

Israeli Attack — An IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that air force helicopters destroyed a "terrorist boat" in the Port of Sidon. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir commented that the port itself was not the target of the military operation, Jerusalem radio reported.

Bombings — Three UNIFIL soldiers from Fiji were among the eight people killed when a car bomb exploded at a UN roadblock in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. The "Poverty Brigade" claimed responsibility for an explosion which damaged a commercial bank in West Beirut, according to AFP.

Camps War — Iran's ambassador in Damascus stressed to Amal leader Nabih Birri that "any peripheral dispute" only weakens the Islamic cause, Beirut radio reported citing a statement from the Iranian Embassy. Meanwhile, clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen continued in the Sidon and Burj al-Barajinah areas, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

PLO

Yasir 'Arafat, who is on an "official visit" to Iraq, received a message regarding strengthening bilateral relations conveyed by the Soviet ambassador, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio reported.

Syrian-Turkish Relations

At Turkey's request, a Syrian Embassy official, who is among the nine persons indicted for the July murder of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara, was recalled to Damascus, according to a "well-informed source" cited by AFP. The source noted that Ankara wanted to avoid a "diplomatic incident."

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Further on 20th Plenum, Karmal Resignation
LD201948 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The following is an announcement about the convocation of the 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee:

The 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee was held today in Kabul. General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib read the basic statement of the plenum about the implementation of the decisions of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and about a number of immediate duties of the party. The speech by Comrade Najib was heard with profound attention and was warmly received by the participants of the plenum.

At this plenum Comrade Abdul Karim, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and commander of the defense group of Dadshan village, Herat Province; Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Comrade Ruhafza, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and worker in the Kabul house construction factory; Comrade Saleh Muhammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Farid Ahmad Mazdak, first secretary of the DYOA; Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, DRA minister of internal affairs; Comrade Muhammad Zaher Ofuq, member of the PDPA Central Committee and consultant to the DRA Social Sciences Academy; and Comrade Zohur Razmju, candidate member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of Kabul city's party committee, expressed their views concerning the basic statement. They supported and approved it with a complete unanimity of views.

The 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee then considered organizational issues. The plenum unanimously elected DRA Minister of State Security Comrade Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi as member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; and DRA Minister of Internal Affairs Comrade Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy and First Secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan Comrade Farid Ahmad Mazdak as candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo.

The 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee considered the letter of Comrade Babrak Karmal about his relief from party and government posts. The 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee unanimously approved the demand of Comrade Babrak Karmal. The text of Comrade Babrak Karmal's letter will be broadcast tonight at 2100.

On behalf of all members of the party the plenum expressed gratitude to Comrade Babrak Karmal.

The plenum approved the proposal of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council about the presentation of the Order of the April Revolution to Comrade Babrak Karmal; and also approved the request of the DRA Council of Ministers about fixing and giving him a state pension.

The plenum of the PDPA Central Committee unanimously elected Comrades Taza Ihan (Wayand), graduate student in the USSR; Zabihollah Zairmal, head of the Army's political affairs; Abdullah Bahar, in charge of the Agriculture, Land Reform, and Cooperatives Department of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Abdil Shokur (?Khoshachin); Comrade Abdul Wahed Farahi, in charge of administration affairs of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Ghulam Sarwar Yurish, deputy minister of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Muhammad Eshaq Tokhi, aide to the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Muhammad A'lem, electrical engineer in the Construction Department of the Ministry of Defense; and Comrade Manuki Mangal, head of Sarandoy political affairs, as [full] members of the PDPA Central Committee.

Comrades Hamidollah (?Sedeqi), member of the science headquarters; Soltan Jan Shefa, public health physician of Nangarhar Province; Abdul Ha'i (?Maradi), employee of the publications general directorate of Kabul University; Abdul Samad Qayyumi, DRA minister of education and training; Ghulam Sedqiq Kawun, editor of *Haqiqat-e Enqelam-e Sawr*; Fazel Haq, in charge of the department of expanding and consolidating the state authority of the PDPA Central Committee; Faqir Muhammad Wadan, first assistant of the Propaganda and Culture Department of the PDPA Central Committee; Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmadzai, assistant to the Department of Enterprises of the DRA Ministry of Finance; Muhammad Wali, assistant to the Organizational Department of the PDPA Central Committee; and Muhammad Kabir, DRA minister of finance were elected candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee.

Comrades Baba Saheb Tofan, teacher of Omar-e Shahid school; Mastora, principal of Soriya school; Muhammad Sadiq, teacher of Sher Shah-e Sori school; and Nafas (?Gahiz), secretary of Feyzabad city party committee, were elected members of the Auditing Commission of the PDPA Central Committee.

The work of the 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee proceeded from beginning to end in an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm, comradely understanding, and complete unity and solidarity. The plenum ended after the concluding speech of General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib and the playing of the Internationale.

Najibullah on Karmal's 'Poor Health'
LD202236 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1630 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Dear compatriots: An announcement was broadcast tonight on the holding of the 20th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. After a speech by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib on ways to fulfill the decisions of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and on some urgent tasks of the party, the plenum discussed the organizational issue.

General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib said that Comrade Babrak Karmal, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA

Revolutionary Council, has sent a note to the PDPA Central Committee as follows:

To the esteemed PDPA Central Committee and to the esteemed DRA Revolutionary Council: I respectfully request the acceptance of my resignation for the obvious reasons that I mentioned previously, and in the present special conditions, from my party and state posts.

Dear comrades and friends: It is needless to say that in the present condition, the safeguarding of peace and security and a halt to bloodshed, cruelty, and injustice in the country are urgently needed. More than ever before a principled solution for national reconciliation according to the interests of the people, the homeland, and the revolution; the unity of the party; the strengthening of the country's Armed Forces; and the safeguarding of the unity of all people are vital factors in the destiny of our country. These factors require that the party and other patriotic, democratic, and progressive forces of Afghanistan, stand shoulder to shoulder and gather bravely, heroically, and firmly around one national [word indistinct] trench that is the National Fatherland Front, the impregnable fortress of Afghanistan. We must never allow any domestic or foreign counterrevolutionaries, reaction, or imperialism to jeopardize the existence of our proud country, dear Afghanistan.

Safeguarding and consolidating the national independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, as a nonaligned country and member of the United Nations; freedom for the toiling people of Afghanistan; peace and security for the country, region, and world; friendship and cooperation between people and nations of the world; internationalism and consolidation of the fraternal and traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship; true democracy; national and social progress; implementation of the lofty aims of the party and humanitarian objectives of the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan; freedom, equality, fraternity, work, social justice, welfare, and prosperity of the toiling Afghan people — these constitute the basic principles of the sacred objectives of revolutionary life. The heroic [words indistinct] of the PDPA and among them my own, in which I havestrongly believed from the beginning, that is during almost four decades of my political life and thoughts and great patriotic revolutionary struggle. We will go ahead, toward their final implementation, to the last minute of life, based on the progressive ideology of our time, in the framework of possibilities, principles, and condition, hand-to-hand with the leadership of our party, with patriotic love and enthusiasm, and as a revolutionary Afghan. Signed Babrak Karmal.

Comrade Najib continued: The humanitarian feeling of each of us can be understood, for our long-time friend and esteemed instructor is receiving the state voluntary retirement after years of service and self-sacrifice in the interests of the party and people. The history of countries and parties are not unknown and the history of our party will not be unknown. Comrade Babrak Karmal enjoys a great political reputation and he was one of the founders of the PDPA. He actively took part in the work of the founding congress of the party and was elected secretary of the Central Committee at that congress. He is a politician, a speaker, and an outstanding activist and has done much for the progress of the party and the victory of revolution.

Comrade Babrak Karmal has played a noticeble part in the safeguarding of political science in the country. Comrade Babrak Karmal was elected, after the new stage of the April Revolution, as general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in order to maintain the unity of the party, to achieve national reconciliation, consolidation of the Armed Forces, and revolutionary sovereignty of the country's working people. He was supported and helped by the members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and our international friends headed by the fraternal Soviet Union.

Comrade Karmal actively carried out the relevant responsibilities during the first years of the revolution. But the years of struggle in opposition and simultaneous work at three important posts took their toll on his health and energy. We, his close friends and comrades, saw how his enormous responsibilities were adversely affecting his health. He was relieved from his post on the Council of Ministers according to the [word indistinct] of the Politburo in 1980-1981. The 18th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, held in April of this year, endorsed his request for removal from his post on the PDPA Central Committee. The last 6 months have shown that the great volume of work and duties, especially after the creation of the local organs of state administration and the preparation of the new Constitution, were too much for Comrade Karmal. Although as a true revolutionary comrade, Karmal was trying to participate in the work despite his poor health, the members of the Politburo and members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, on the basis of (?humanist) principles and noble feeling of comradeship, considered the implementation of Comrade Karmal's request to be possible.

We present for your assessment the following draft of the resolution of the Politburo:

1. The request of Comrade Babrak Karmal, on his removal from membership of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, from the posts of the chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, according to his own request, has been met. He shall remain a member of the PDPA and a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

2. Considering the outstanding service of Comrade Babrak Karmal in founding the PDPA and his part in the April Revolution, governmental structure, and growth and consolidation of the DRA's international relations, appreciation should be declared to Comrade Babrak Karmal in the (?name) of the PDPA.

3. The proposal of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on presenting the decoration of the April Revolution to Comrade Babrak Karmal, for his outstanding service to the party and the April Revolution, is approved.

4. The proposal of the DRA Council of Ministers on providing good living conditions and enactment of state retirement pay to Comrade Babrak Karmal is approved.

The PDPA Central Committee believes that all members of the party and representatives of the people, will warmly support this high assessment of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Babrak Karmal. They will use all efforts to rally around the PDPA more closely, in continuation of long-serving members of our party, to solve the tasks of special importance placed before the party and state, among them the issues of peace and war.

The plenum of the PDPA Central Committee unanimously approved and endorsed the request of Comrade Babrak Karmal.

CTK: Acting Head of State Appointed

LD211129 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Kabul, Nov 20 (CTK correspondent] — Chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal was relieved of his party and state posts at his request today during sessions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, focusing on personnel issues [passage omitted].

The council elected deputy Chairman Hai Muhammad Samkani as acting chairman to discharge the duties of the head of state until the introduction of a new Constitution and setting up of a permanent parliament.

'Rebels' Launch Missiles in Gardeyz, Kill 1

LD202053 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The savage counterrevolutionaries who have lost the ability to directly confront the security forces of the country, by committing a shameless and anti-Islamic deed, have martyred one of our innocent compatriots and injured two others.

According to the report of a BIA correspondent from Gardeyz city, capital of Paktia Province, the criminal rebels launched U.S.-made destructive surface-to-surface missiles at the village of (Argesti) in this province killing one person, injuring another two, and completely destroying some of our compatriots' homes.

The report adds that as a result of launching the surface-to-surface missiles a number of cattle in Abd ol (Khel) village were also destroyed.

The BIA report says that the Shrine of Shah [word indistinct] and the grand mosque of (Bala-Dara) and [word indistinct], located in Gardeyz city, received serious damage during the continued cowardly and anti-Islamic attacks of the counterrevolutionary bands who claim to be supporters of Islam.

After seeing such deeds the citizens of Gardeyz expressed their profound sense of revolution to the counterrevolutionary elements, these servants of the dollar and rupee, and strongly denounced the attacks on sacred Islamic places.

AFP: Rebel Base Reportedly Falls to Troops

NC192025 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19 (AFP) — Soviet-backed Afghan troops stormed and probably occupied the Afghan rebel base of Kama Dakka early Wednesday, inflicting heavy casualties, local correspondents said.

Mujahidin sources were unwilling to confirm or deny reports by Pakistani correspondents who went to the border Wednesday that the base had fallen, but correspondents said they had seen at least 15 ambulances ferrying the wounded towards Pakistan, and that the mujahidin were evacuating the area.

Correspondents citing local sources said at least 20 guerrillas had been killed and more than 100 wounded at Kama Dakka, and residents in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar 30 kilometres (18 miles) away said they had heard a heavy artillery barrage.

The Afghan Army unleashed an offensive against the region two weeks ago and mujahidin sources said Soviet-backed reinforcements had arrived Wednesday.

Nearby rebel bases at Maro, Guruku, and Nazian are also under threat, observers said, adding that the situation was likely to be complicated by recent snowfalls.

Soviets Use Poisonous Gas Against Mujahidin

BK210934 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the Soviet forces used poisonous gas against mujahidin during their recent fierce fighting with them near Kabul. Soviet forces also burst poisonous gas in the trenches where local people took asylum near Paghman last month.

Tiwari on Cooperation Prospects of SAARC

BK201453 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, has expressed the hope that the Bangalore SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperatioin]Summit will lead to a new era of cooperation among the countries of South Asia. Replying to a special discussion in the Lok Sabha today, Mr Tiwari said that initially the emphasis would be on cooperation in economic and trade matters. Later, it would be extended to industrial and other areas. He disclosed that the SAARC Secretariat will start functioning from the 16th of January next year. The first secretary general would be from Bangladesh and there would be four directors from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. During the discussion, which was initiated by Mr Ganesh Goswami, Asom Gana Parishad, members from all sections of the house emphasized the need to strengthen regional cooperation through SAARC which, they said, has made a good beginning.

On Relations With Nepal, Sri Lanka

BK201625 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, has said that the agitation by the Gurkha National Liberation Front is an internal affair of India and will not be discussed with Nepal. Addressing the parliamentary consultative committee of his ministry in new Delhi today, he reaffirmed India's keen desire to further strengthen relations with Katmandu in all fields. He said modalities for setting up a joint commission will be finalized by the middle of January. He is scheduled to visit Nepal in January in connection with the inauguration of the SAARC in Katmandu. The Nepalese finance minister will be in the capital next month to discuss the establishment of the commission.

Replying to members' observations, Mr Tiwari ruled out abrogation of Articles 6 and 7 of the India-Nepal Treaty. He said these articles in no way obstruct the acquisition of citizenship by Nepalese residents. They grant special privileges to the nationals of one country in the other. These cover ownership of property, trade and commerce, and travel. The privileges as Nepalese enjoy in India are not granted to any other category of foreigners. However, since 1976, certain restrictions were imposed on a reciprocal basis. These instructions largely related to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and special permits to stay.

About Sri Lanka, Mr Tiwari said the latest offer from Colombo is good. India's effort is to bring together all parties involved.

About developments relating to South Africa, Mr Tiwari said a ministerial-level meeting of the 9-member countries of the Africa Fund will be held in Delhi next month. If the leaders of these countries find it convenient, a summit could also be held. Officials will be meeting on the 24th of this month in Lusaka for preliminary discussions.

Protest Lodged Over Pakistani Map of Kashmir

BK201607 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] India today criticized Pakistan for deliberately showing areas of Jammu and Kashmir in an unacceptable manner in a tourist brochure circulated at the India International Trade Fair in New Delhi. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, told the Rajya Sabha that such action comes in the way of promoting good-neighborly relations and Pakistan should refrain from doing so in future. He was replying to clarifications sought by members on his statement on the objectionable map distributed by Pakistan. Mr Natwar Singh added that the government was second to none in condemning this type of action.

Making an identical statement in both the houses, the minister said the government has been assured that the maps have since been withdrawn. He told members that as soon as the circulation of the map came to the notice of the government, the minister in the Pakistani Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs on the 19th of this month and the protest was lodged. Mr Natwar Singh said that instructions have also been issued to the concerned authorities to ensure that if any effort is made again to distribute such material, action under the relevant provisions of the law will be instituted. While seeking clarifications, members, particularly from the opposition, urged the minister to enhance the publicity campaign in other countries where Pakistan might circulate such objectionable maps.

Pakistan Withdraws Maps

BK201405 Delhi Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has withdrawn the objectionable maps distributed at the Pakistan pavillion at the India International Trade Fair being held in New Delhi. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, in a statement in the Lok Sabha today said that instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities to ensure that if any effort is made again to distribute such material, action under the relevant provisions of the law will be instituted.

Radio Commentator on Dialogue With Pakistan

BK201415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1340 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Political commentator S.C. Bhatt commentary: "India-Pakistan Dialogue"]

[Text] Bilateral affairs are rightly excluded from the scope of regional organizations of nations. And the newest of them, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — SAARC — is no exception. Perhaps in all such forums and the recently concluded second summit of SAARC at Bangalore in south India, bilateral issues of great significance were also discussed. One such matter was the relationship between India and Pakistan which came in for detailed examination between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Pakistan prime minister, Mr

Mohammad Khan Junejo. In the context of the strain in relations of the two close neighbors in recent months, this meeting proved extremely useful. The foreign ministers of the two countries also met, and following the lead given by the heads of government, a schedule for resumption of the stalled dialogue on normalization of relations was worked out. As a matter of fact, such a schedule had been drawn up when the Pakistan president, General Ziaul Haq, visited Delhi for a stopover nearly a year ago and had a detailed talk with Mr Rajiv Gandhi. But soon thereafter, the actions of the Pakistan Government, one after the other, made adherence to the program of normalization virtually impossible. Pakistan stepped up its training and assistance to the terrorists from the Indian state of Punjab who have been receiving much help from the neighboring country for a long time. Such acts, apart from being unfriendly, betray a lack of interest in normalization of ties, and naturally India concluded that Islamabad was not serious about the dialogue on improvement of relations.

India did try to keep up the exchanges, and the finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, one of the seniormost members of the government, had gone to Islamabad and worked out a program of developing trade. But that also did not yield much benefit on the ground.

The Pakistani nuclear weapon program created further complications. The revelations in American media, always friendly to Pakistan which is an American ally, gave more and more startling information. A story in *The Washington Post* disclosed that Pakistan had exploded a triggering device for a nuclear bomb. Close on the heels of the bomb report came the disclosure again from the U.S. side that Washington would soon supply AWACS — AiA Warning and Air Control System planes — to Pakistan. And these would be operated by American flyers. This would bring the superpower conflict to India's doorstep, apart from the threat to India's security posed by these planes. The Indian Government strongly protested against the move. Pakistan has, of course, denied the report.

Yet, when the idea of resumption of the interrupted dialogue came up, India responded in the spirit of good neighborly relations; her doubts and fears based on solid evidence have not been removed. But Mr Rajiv Gandhi agreed with Mr Junejo, the Pakistan prime minister, that the various issues should be taken up at different levels for finding out ways of solving them. Thus, a senior official of the status of a permanent secretary is to visit Lahore next month. Lahore is close to the Indian border. And the official and his Pakistani counterpart will examine not only ways of curbing terrorism, exported to India from there, but also drug trafficking. Big time drug smugglers have been using India as a conduit for transporting dangerous drugs from Pakistan and its neighbors like Afghanistan to the West and other advanced countries. This has been clearly established in many a successful detection of the agents of deaths and their poisonous (?wares) by Indian [law] enforcement agencies.

Another step agreed upon between the two prime ministers is a visit next month of the Indian foreign secretary to Islamabad for a more comprehensive discussion [word indistinct] snarled up dialogue. No wonder that Pakistan prime minister, Mr Junejo, was much impressed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi's response and his frankness as well as friendliness. Mr Junejo told newsmen before leaving Bangalore for home, and we quote; "Mr Rajiv Gandhi is a straightforward young man, and when he talked he spoke with sincerity." Asked what impression he had gathered from his meeting with Mr Gandhi, the Pakistan prime minister said that he felt that the Indian prime minister wanted to establish good and friendly relations with Pakistan. Once again, the ball is in the Pakistani court. Mr Gandhi's friendliness must evoke a friendly response, and the actions which have caused a setback in the past months in the process of improvement of ties must be put to an end. The dialogue will only then bear fruit.

Ziaul Haq on Signing of Nonproliferation Treaty

BK191344 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan would be willing to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in the South Asian region provided India is made to do so. Talking to newsmen after formally inaugurating the third meeting of ICO Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Islamabad today, he said since it is a regional issue, the countries of the region, including India, should cooperate with each other in making the region free from the spread of nuclear weapons.

As for signing on a world level, the president said primarily we are concerned with the region. But, he added, if it is taken up on global level, Pakistan would be the first country to accept this if all the countries of the world agreed to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty.

Asked if Pakistan would cooperate with Muslim countries for peaceful use of atomic energy, the president said this would be done.

President Receives Message From Jordan's King

JN192117 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received a message from His Majesty King Husayn when he received Minister of Energy and Mineral Wealth Dr Hisham al-Khatib in Islamabad this morning. The message includes Jordanian proposals to promote and bolster scientific and technological cooperation among Islamic countries to be presented to the third conference of the ICO's standing ministerial committee for scientific and technological cooperation which began its work in Islamabd today.

Yaqub Khan Speaks on Relations With India

BK201139 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has reiterated Pakistan's desire to have peace with India based on honor, sovereign equality, and mutual respect. He was making a statement in reply to three adjournment motions relation to alleged plan of India to attack Pakistan tabled by Chowdhury Mumtaz Ahmad Tarar, Mr Hamza, and Mrs Bilgis Nasrumminallah in the National Assembly which today discussed about 2 hours the Indo-Pak relations.

Referring to the series of initiatives in the last few years to put on a firm footing the process of normalization of relations with India, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that it is our conviction that goodneighborly and cooperative relations between the two countries would not only serve their best interests but would also be a vital factor in the consolidation of peace and security in the region. Accordingly, he said, Pakistan has pursued this policy with a sense of commitment and perseverance undeterred by setbacks or frustrations.

Referring to the reports regarding large-scale [Indian]Army exercises on Pakistan borders, the foreign minister said the government kept a close watch on factors that would have a direct or indirect bearing on Pakistan's security. Eleven members who spoke on the matter called for strengthening futher the national defense in view of country's geopolitical compulsions.

Karachi Reports Further

BK201644 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The National Assembly today discussed for about 2 hours Indo-Pak relations. [passage omitted] Winding up the debate, the Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan declared that no effort would be spared to ensure the defense and security of the country. [passage omitted]

Referring to the Sikh trouble in the Indian Punjab, he said Pakistan has tried to assure India that we have scrupulously adhered to the principle of noninterference in India's internal affairs. He said we have tried to convince them that we do not stand to gain in any way by the continuing unrest in the Punjab.

About Siachen issue, he said it is Pakistan's endeavor to settle this issue through peaceful negotiations. The defense secretaries of the two countries have met twice and are expected to meet again to discuss the issue. He said we have lodged a protest with India and have not accepted their claim on this territory. [passage omitted]

Government 'Anxious' for Afghanistan Settlement

BK191116 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan is anxious to reach a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem on the basis of the principles identified by the world community, both at the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. He was commenting on the visit of the UN secretary general's special envoy on Afghanistan, Dr Diego Cordovez, who is due in Islamabad tonight. The spokesman said Mr Cordovez will be holding discussions on the two outstanding issues, namely the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and arrangements for the implementation of the settlement. He said the shuttle by Mr Cordovez will be in continuation of the last proximity talks at Geneva ended in August last.

UN's Cordovez Arrives for Talks on Afghanistan

BK200350 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Tex] UN secretary general's personal representative Diego Cordovez arrived in Islamabad early this morning in connection

with his efforts to resume the indirect Geneva talks for a solution to the Afghanistan problem. Speaking to newsmen at the airport he said there has been notable progress for a settlement of this problem, and the complete solution to the problem depends upon whatever might be settled. Mr Cordovez has said the time for a political settlement is at hand and that is why he has come to resume the process of talks. Although there are not many topics for discussion, there are some aspects which require bold decisions.

In reply to a question he said the main aim of his current visit to the countries concerned is to remove the differences between the Kabul administration's proposed years' time for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Pakistan's demand for the withdawal of forces within a few months. He said he is very hopeful since all matters can be solved. He lauded Pakistan for its cooperation in the process of the UN-sponsored indirect talks and its constructive way of thinking.

It is expected that Cordovez will meet Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan this morning.

Holds Talks With Junejo

BK201545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, called on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Rawalpindi this evening and discussed the Afghan problem with him. The prime minister reiterated Pakistan's desire for a political solution of the Afghan problem and its full support for the mission undertaken by Cordovez.

Diego Cordovez conveyed the UN secretary general's best wishes to the prime minister who also expressed similar sentiments.

Earlier, the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan held first round of talks with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad. During the talks, which lasted for about 1 hour, they exchanged views on various aspects of a political solution of the Afghan problem.

Afghan Forces' 'Unprovoked Attacks' Protested

BK201717 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Afghan forces fired three tank rounds which landed in the (Tinsuka) area, about 8 km north of Landi Kotal at 1600 last Saturday [15 November], killing one Khyber rifles' soldier. On Monday at 1015, four Afghan aircraft intruded 4 km into Pakistan's airspace over (Saidgi) area in the north Waziristan Agency and dropped two bombs slightly injuring three civilians. On Tuesday, the Afghan artillery fired several rounds between 0850 and 2200 in (Suleman) area in the Khyber Agency killing one and injuring five Khyber rifles' soldiers.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks. He was told to ask his authorities to desist from such attacks, otherwise they will be entirely responsible for their serious consequences.

Demonstration Held for Tightening Islamic Law

NC19184l Paris AFP in English 1831 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19 (AFP) — Islamic fundamentalists bused some 10,000 supporters from all over Pakistan to take part in a demonstration here Wednesday calling for a tightening of the shari'ah, or Islamic law.

Mullahs and leaders of the right-wing fundamentalist Jama'at Islami Party addressing the crowd outside the parliament building called on the government to implement full Islamic law or resign. The crowd, some armed with axe handles, stayed calm as a heavy police contingent kept watch.

Inside parliament, Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak assured fundamentalist deputies Islamic law would come into force, but said there were problems of interpretation between the country's various Moslem sects.

On Sunday, Mr Khaji Tarin, minister of religious affairs, said there was a debate about whether the shari'ah should be dispensed by all courts or only by special courts. Pakistan already has a federal shari'ah court empowered to impose such penalties as amputation of limbs for crimes such as theft.

Two bills demanding further Islamisation of the law have been before parliament for six months. Women's rights groups have protested that tightening of the shari'ah would worsen further the status of women.

Friday Imam Cites Reaction to Reagan Remarks

LD211204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Simultaneous with the conclusion of Unity Week, Muslim compatriots today performed the political and religious Friday prayer ceremonies throughout the country. The citizens of Tehran, gathered at Tehran University and the surrounding thoroughfares, also performed the Friday prayers under the imamate of Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili.

The Tehran provisional Friday imam in his second sermon referred to recent remarks made by U.S. President Reagan about that country's efforts to establish relations with Iran. He said: As the Imam of the nation has said, this development has created an explosion in the Black House in Washington, the dimensions of which spread throughout the United States and the rest of the world. At present the United States is exerting all its efforts to save itself from the fire of that explosion. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, expressing support for Reagan's position on establishing relations with Iran, has stated: We should follow the United States and improve our ties with Iran. This comes at a time when British statesmen and experts have said that the actions taken by Reagan and Thatcher have overturned everything, including the EEC efforts to condemn Syria — something which has been nipped in the bud.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili then noted that the West German chancellor said he does not believe that Reagan could deceive us to such an extent, that King Husayn said Reagan's recent action was a sad and fateful blow, and that the Egyptian papers said that whatever the United States says is a lie.

He continued: They are now at one another's throats; the sound of that explosion, which can be heard everywhere, has shaken the United States; the U.S. Administration has not yet managed to regain its composure. The Islamic Republic of Iran should be proud of this victory that, as the imam has said, is the greatest victory on a world scale, for victory and success should not be seen solely in military terms as political successes are sometimes worth 10 times more than military victories. Those who speak in bitter terms and try to show off, as it were, in an effort to put a question mark over that victory deserve to be criticized. They should realize that with the conclusion of Unity Week and with our call on the world's Muslims, the oppressed, and the deprived to unite against the global arrogance and the enemies of Islam, their efforts to muddy the water will be futile.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili then turned to the anniversary of the formation of the Mobilization of the Oppressed and the extensive programs of fielding the 100,000-strong army of Mohammad. He said: The corps and the mobilization forces are fully equipped to field that huge army. The fielding of the army of Mohammad will prepare the ground for a great movement which the imam of the nation referred to in his remarks as the final blow against the Zionist enemy.

In conclusion, the Tehran provisional Friday imam referred to the recent victories of the combatants of Islam in their penetration operations in north Iraq. He said: At present the 120-km Iraqi-Turkish transit road is out of the control of the Iraqi forces. The Islamic forces, with their operations on three axes, have surrounded Zakhu town and have inflicted some damage on Iraqi oil pipelines.

Finally the Tehran provisional Friday imam called on the combatants of Islam to continue to remain alert to deliver the final blows at the Zionist Iraqi regime.

Khamene'i: No 'Compromise' With East, West

LD201607 Tehran IRNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Thursday that Iran will not compromise on the principles of the Islamic Revolution with either Eastern or Western powers.

The two powers, he added, are trying to deviate the goals of the revolution by proposing various issues.

Khamene'i made the remarks in a meeting with relatives of the martyrs here on the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Prophet Mohammad (SAW) [sal allah-o wa sallam; God's peace be upon him] and Hazrat Imam Ja'far Sadiq (AS) ['allay-ho sallam; peace be upon him] where he reiterated that Iranian people will continue to stand by the goals and principles of the Islamic Revolution.

During the meeting the president congratulated the audience on the occasions. He also discoursed on the life of the prophet (SAW) and Imam Sadiq (AS).

Khamene'i to ICO on Problems of World of Islam

LD201406 Tehran IRNA in English 1349 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19, IRNA — Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i sent a message to the Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) of the Islamic Conference Organisation, which was read by Iranian Minister of Culture and Higher Education Mohammad Farhadi Wednesday.

In his message the president said that the developing countries are now facing numerous difficulties in acquiring scientific knowledge and boosting their technical abilities. He noted that what has been called industrial development in these countries is the expansion of consumer and assembly industries.

The message further said that the developing countries have neither got technological knowledge needed for development of their domestic industries nor have used Western-manufactured commodities in a proper manner.

As long as such countries did not take effective steps to develop their domestic industries, the Western industrialized powers would not help them do so, he added.

When Europe was wallowing in ignorance and darkness, Islamic countries had brilliantly developed all sciences, the president noted.

The Muslim world should be inspired by this long illustrious record of scientific development by Islamic states and use it as a format in formulating their future industrial policies, the message said.

In conclusion, the message called on the Islamic Conference Organization to investigate the important problems facing the world of Islam rather than political and propaganda activities.

WIH Head on Superpowers' Stance Toward Tehran

LD202108 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 20, IRNA — Big powers' view vis-a-vis the military, political, and propagative position of the Islamic Republic of Iran has changed said head of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) Kamal Kharrazi here Thursday.

Kharrazi said that at the beginning of 1979 Islamic Revolution, U.S., Soviet Union, and their allies fancied [words indistinct] would be overthrown within a week, but "we have now in such a position that they are trying to politically influence Iran," he added. [sentenced as received]

Speaking at the engineering-military headquarters of the construction jihad here, Kharrazi said that Iran has now reached the peak of its political, military, and psychological power and has harassed its enemies.

While the Iraqi regime owes some 80 billion dollars to foreign countries due to its economic catastrophe, Iran has not even one cent of foreign debt, he said.

Elsewhere, Kharrazi reiterated the need for coordination of the propagation concerning the war efforts and said that now that world opinion has been attracted to the position of the Islamic Republic as the regional power, and the Iraqi regime is on the brink of downfall, Iranian propagation should try to attract the opinion to its position after the Iraqi regime was ousted.

He said dismissal of the Saudi Oil Minister Yamani and recent confession of Reagan and his Secretary of State Shultz stemmed from the superior position of the Islamic Republic in the region.

The propagations, which have forced Iran's enemy to confess despite all questions raised in America about the Reagan government, are efforts aimed at politically influencing the Islamic Republic, he noted.

Kharrazi also reviewed economic, social, and military developments in the country, and said the Islamic economics was accepted as an authoritative document in a recent seminar held by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Central Bank with participation of representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and U.S. bankers are using the system to absorb capital of the Muslim countries. Meanwhile, Kharrazi lauded the engineering-military services of the jihad, and said that every step taken by jihad towards final victory and the promotion of Islam is a stride towards suppression of the global arrogance as well as the liberation of the occupied Qods. [Jerusalem]

'Resistance Spokesman' in Rome on Arms

AU201052 Rome ANSA in English 1047 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 20 — A load of 23 tons of spare parts for radar equipment, registered as hospital and first aid supplies, arrived in Tehran via Yugoslavia June 28th aboard a TWA 707 jetliner which then departed for Madrid, according to an Iranian resistance spokesman here.

Mohammad Hoseyn Naqdi, who represents the National Council of the Iranian Resistance in Italy, provided the above data at a press conference here Wednesday.

Naqdi was up until 1981 Iran's ambassador to Rome under the Khomeyni regime, before joining the Mojahedin movement.

He claimed that the June shipment was not the first nor the last and that Israel, too, had been supplying Tehran with weapons since the start of the war seven years ago.

He said he was unable to ascertain if arms supply contracts Italian firms had stipulated with Iran were honoured after the 1984 embargo went into effect.

What is certain, he said, is that the Iranian defense system relies heavily on Western arms.

When American President Ronald Reagan talks about dealing with the moderate wing of the Khomeyni regime, he is either lying or he is wrong, as there are no moderates in Iran, Naqdi went on.

Khomeyni does not want peace with Iraq as he must win this war if he wants to keep his hold on to power. He has realized that he cannot win it with human waves of young men and boys which were sent to slaughter, and therefore he is now looking for sophisticated weapons, Naqdi said. That is why he entered into a bargain with the United States. The Iranian economy is at rock bottom, the Mojahedin representative insisted.

U.S. Sincerity in Seeking Relations Questioned

PM201539 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Nov 86 pp 2-17

[Editorial by K.H. Farid: "Can One Enter into Negotiations With the United States?"]

[Excerpts] From the first days following the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, even before any sort of order could be established over affairs, the quality of relations with other countries, especially the type of relations a revolutionary country should have with major powers, was one issue the revolution had to cope with. During those days, among the thousands of unanswered questions, this was the one imposing itself on the revolution's political officials and decisionmaking centers. [passage omitted]

What made this matter even more complicated was not that the architects of the revolution were unfamiliar with this important issue, but rather that it went back to the deep hatred and mistrust of foreigners which had engulfed all of Iranian society. This

hatred and mistrust itself was the result of the cruelty done to the innocent people of this land for a long, sad time by foreigners. [passage omitted]

But today, Tehran, like other powerful and influential capitals of the world, is able to define its relations with other countries based on existing values and political directions and can program its short- as well as long-term objectives. This does not mean that we should only have relations with those countries with the same political objectives as ours or with those who could be good allies for us. This is something that does not happen anywhere in the world — indeed, it is not even possible.

What it means is that the scale of these relations and the maneuvering grounds should be arranged in such a way as to provide mutual benefit and to destroy [passage indistinct], especially hostile ones. [passage omitted]

Setting right our commercial relations with some European countries and Japan is perhaps the first step in this regard. In reality, the Iranian Government's relations with various countries, especially the important powers of the world, must be organized in a manner suitable to the Islamic Revolution and matching the high price this people has paid over the past 7 years for its independence and freedom.

In the case of countries with which we have a crisis with regard to our foreign relations or with which we have no relations at all, if the people's interests are involved we can make a detour today and make a move to recover our lost rights. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to attend to the matter at hand and to achieve a basic evaluation in this regard.

Today we must answer these basic questions: Can we negotiate with the United States? Can we negotiate with France? What are the conditions for these negotiations? What are our duties under the present circumstances when governments such as that of France aretrying to buy time and avoid meaningful negotiations over the repayment of Iranian loans, and when the United States is trying to enter into negotiations with us in any way possible?

To answer these questions and several others of lesser importance, we must first do away with old hesitations. Who says that Iran has no right to ask for repayment of its approximately $2 billion loan to France? Other than contacting French officials and discussing the issue with them directly, what other option do we have? Who says that Iran should do nothing to extradite its vast holdings from the octopus-like clutches of the United States? Who says that we have to place this enormous burden on the already overworked offices dealing with the Algiers accord and the slow-moving International Court in the Hague? If today we have the means to demand our money from the United States, why should we not use our power? [passage omitted]

First of all we must see what the United States is hoping to achieve by announcing its readiness to open negotiations with Iran. Is the United States really ready to correct its past mistakes? Is it ready to honor Iran's right in defending its interests? Is it ready to enter into honest and equal negotiations with Iran?

If the United States is able to assure Iranian officials of these things, we must not run away from dealing face to face with this or that U.S. official. And if it proves that the U.S. aim in announcing this willingness is just a new tactic to discredit the Islamic Revolution at home and abroad, then we must unmask the United States cleverly and firmly right away and cut short its hopes. [passage omitted]

If we feel, as we do today, that the U.S. aim is to sully the revolution, to make the Iranian people doubt their high officials, and to create an atmosphere of defeat and mistrust among the dedicated forces of the revolution, then we must close the road to them. [passage omitted]

First of all, and before any negotiations, the details of the issue have to be revealed to the people. Some things are not made public, in order to not let the enemy take advantage of them. But when we wish to face these same enemies, there is no reason to keep secrets. We cannot claim to be able to tell the enemy something that we have to keep hidden from the people. [passage omitted]

U.S. New 'Small Wars' Strategy Discussed

PM181625 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Nov 86 p 20

[Editorial:"White House Global Conspiracies"]

[Text] White House foreign diplomacy is always seeking to dry up the roots of revolutions throughout the world because of the structure of U.S. industrial and military circles' decisionmaking. White House policies cover a vast area, from isolation to the total destruction of deep-rooted anti-American social movements. That diplomacy actively seeks not only to discredit revolutions but at the same time to give impetus to counterrevolutionary movements of its own.

What is important is to look at the tools the White House has used at every opportunity to achieve its plunder.

There is no doubt that at present the United States does not consider the Soviet Union the most pressing issue facing its foreign policy. What has scared the United States is the mushrooming of movements seeking justice, which have emerged in the form of regional conflicts backed by widespread ideological support. The White House has placed a "terrorism" label on these movements and started preparations and active countermeasures by raising the issue of combating terrorism.

In order to fight this phenomenon on a global basis and present a counterrevolutionary solution to problems, the White House tries to cause dissatisfaction and to bolster internal conservative elements. This is its new strategic channel.

The new White House policy is to stage small wars. These invisible wars are not conducted through direct military confrontation. Their true nature is to change and amend political values, with the wider aim of inflicting a political defeat on revolutionary movements. The strategy of these small wars is based on full-scale psychological warfare. Although this scheme gives priority to the economic and political factors, military intervention is not

ruled out. If that option has been placed lower down the scale, it is out of a fear of escalating revolutionary sentiment.

This theory regards the military option as a political tool. In reality, it uses the military element not for military destruction but primarily for the political destruction of revolutions. The strategy of these small wars puts the political destruction of revolutions before their military annihilation.

In other words, the method of these small wars is interference, which is the basis of U.S. foreign policy. This comes in the shape of aggression on a global scale and continuing political, economic, psychological, and ideological aggression. In this method the military element is the catalyst for the realization of the goals mentioned above.

We have said that this strategy is pursued on a global scale, so to look into the issue more deeply let us consider the Syria-Libya-Iran triangle. How did the White House treat Libya? The preliminary act was to introduce Libya as the center of terrorism. The affair ended in a limited small-scale military action.

Libya was, for many reasons, the ideal spot. The first reason was the country's vile image as presented by the United States and its allies. The second reason was Libya's particular politico-geographic situation: A military strike could not harm its neighbors. As far as the White House was concerned, a strike against Libya also affected the other two sides of the triangle.

Syria is also facing economic sanctions imposed by the EEC. The instigator of these sanctions is the United States itself, which still keeps Syria on its list of terrorist nations. The launch pad for U.S. political aggression against Syria was the same one that was used to launch the strike against Libya: Britain. Syria, like Libya, was labeled: terrorist. In the meantime,U.S. officials have announced that they are to take stronger action against Syria.

Now the White House has started its political attacks against Iran, following the disclosure of a U.S. delegation's visit toIran. The main axis for the attack lies in linking Iran to the hostage question. Despite repeated denials from Iran, the White House still insists on this link.

The meaningful White House silence on the disclosure of McFarlane's trip is due, first, to the need to find adequate answers within the framework of U.S. interests. Second, it is meant to create the illusion that Iran has stepped back from its revolutionary ideals. There is no doubt about the first question. But as far as the second is concerned, the revolution's future actions and continued struggle against the United States will be proved above all by the forceful removal of the U.S. element in the region — Saddam Husayn.

The White House's confrontation with the world's revolutions, especially that of Iran, the third arm of the triangle, is going to be difficult. The experiences of military confrontation — the Tabas incident [attempt to rescue the hostages in 1980], the present war, and economic sanctions against Iran have all failed. What remains is the full-scale political and psychological warfare which the White House has now started.

A correct analysis and understanding of the existing contradictions within the U.S. decisionmaking body and steadfastness over the revolution's principles, especially a clear victory in the imposed war, will turn the new U.S. attacks against the White House itself.

Involvement in Jordanian Envoy's Murder Denied

LD122229 Tehran IRNA in English 1716 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Ankara, Nov 12, IRNA — The Iranian Embassy here categorically refuted claims in the Turkish morning daily *Hurriyet*, Wednesday that the Iranian Chamber of Commerce had been involved in the assassination of the first secretary of Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, Ziad Sati, on 24 January 1985.

An informed embassy source said that such baseless reports are the handiwork of imperialist agents who are vainly trying to strain Tehran-Ankara relations.

Certain sections of the Turkish press seem to be fanning flames of mischief, either intentionally or unintentionally, he added.

'Birth Anniversary' of Prophet Celebrated

LD201416 Tehran IRNA in English 1344 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — Worldwide ceremonies marking the birth anniversary of Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and Imam Ja'far Sadiq (A.S.), sixth imam of the prophet's household, as well as the Unity Week (Nov 15-20) were held on Wednesday [November 19].

Speaking at a ceremony held at a public hall in Paris, prominent scholar and university professor in Switzerland Abdulmajid Torab Zamzani [name as received] said that Western mass media propaganda that the U.S. and Israel had delivered arms to Iran is aimed at playing down the impact of the imminent Iranian victory over Iraq. Zamzani said "in fact, an Iranian victory over the Ba'thist Iraqi regime which is equipped with the most sophisticated weapons means triumph of Islamic belief over Western technology...such a victory is a major catastrophy for the arrogant powers."

The global arrogance is now conspiring to sow discord among Muslims in order to confine the Islamic Revolution, which is followers of Prophet Mohammad's (SAW) movement, to the boundaries of Iran, he said.

Hundreds of Iranian and non-Iranian Muslims residing in France participated in the ceremony sponsored by the Islamic Republic Embassy in Paris.

In Kuwait, a multitudinous group of Iranian Muslims celebrated the occasion in a ceremony held at the Iranian Embassy, in which Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim lecturers reviewed the life of Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and lauded his great personality.

Similar ceremonies were also held at the Islamic Republic's schools throughout Kuwait by the society of Iranian Education Ministry officials residing in that country.

On the same occasion, Iran's cultural house in Karachi sponsored a two-day seminar in which Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim theologians, university professors, and students and Iranians residing in Pakistan participated.

The lecturers elaborated on the prophet's moral traits and virtue as well as ways to attain unity among Muslims.

Bangladeshi Muslim people celebrated the occasion in nationwide ceremonies held over the past few days.

Speaking at a three-day seminar held in the northern Bangladeshi city of Rajshahi, university Professor Zolol Rahman [name as received] said holding of the Unity Week upon the proposal of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri was a positive step towards the strengthening of ties among Muslims.

The professor who teaches international law at Rajshahi University further announced Muslim people's determination to protect the Islamic Revolution of Iran to the last drop of their blood.

Also speaking at the seminar were a group of Bangladeshi theologians, university professors, and Iranian ambassador in Dhaka Gholam Reza Yosefi who elaborated on the life of the Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

Iraqi Clergyman, Residents Tortured, Killed

LD161314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, quoting reports received from inside Iraqi territory, the Zionist regime of Iraq, in line with its anti-Islamic actions, arrested Mullah Usman, a militant clergyman in Kurdistan, along with eight residents of Bingird District in Sulaymaniah, and charged them with disseminating Islamic decrees. Having tortured them at length, they were all martyred. According to the same report the bodies of the nine people were returned to their families some while ago.

The Central News Unit report, quoting reliable sources, indicates that several other clergymen from towns and villages in Sulaymaniah Province have also been arrested by security elements of the Zionist Ba'th Party ruling Iraq. There is no report as to their fate.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Further on Iraqi Attack on Ahvaz

LD201709 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — So far 12 civilians have been martyred and 192 others wounded as a result of Iraqi bombardment of the city of Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Thursday.

Vocational Organisation of the city, a high school, Razi Institute, Tribes Organisation as well as several houses were damaged in the attack. Three industrial units in the vicinity of Ahvaz also sustained damage.

Relief workers are now busy searching for possible martyrs or wounded from under the debris.

Iraq Warned of 'Retaliation'

LD201524 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — Economic and industrial centers in all Iraqi cities except Karbala', Al-Najaf, Al-Kazimiyah, and Samarra will be shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants as of 16:30 GMT Thursday, announced the War Information Headquarters (WIH) here Thursday.

The attacks will be carried out in retaliation for Iraqi bombardment of residential areas in Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province early in the day.

The headquarters called on the Iraqi people to evacuate areas near the aforesaid centers.

Iraqi Installations in Diyala Hit

LD210830 Tehran IRNA in English 0822 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 21, IRNA — Iran's fighter bombers heavily hit Iraq's military and economic installations in the city of Diyala, north of Baghdad, Friday.

According to the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces, the attack was launched at 03:56 GMT Friday and heavy losses were inflicted on the center. The command also said that all the jet fighters returned to base safely.

The attack came following Thursday's warning by Iran that reprisal attacks would be launched on Iraq's economic and industrial areas in retaliation for Baghdad's inhuman bombardment of civilian targets in Ahvaz Thursday.

Over 200 civilians were martyred or wounded when intruding Iraqi jet fighters attacked civilian targets in Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province Thursday. A number of buildings, including houses and one school were also damaged in the Iraqi attack on Ahvaz.

Further Iraqi Economic Sites Hit

LD210926 Tehran IRNA in English 0919 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 21, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran's jet fighters bombarded economic sites in Iraqi cities of 'Ali al Gharbi and 'Ali Sharqi in eastern Iraq, Friday morning.

The Joint Staff Command said the attacks were carried out at 05:55 and 06:00 hours GMT Friday, which inflicted heavy losses on these installations. All the planes participating in the operation returned to base safely, the command said.

The reprisal attacks came two hours after Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed Iraq's military and economic sites in the city of Diyala, north of Baghdad. [passage omitted]

Artillery 'Pounding' Iraq's Basra

LD211011 Tehran IRNA in English 1004 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 21, IRNA — Iran's heavy artillery fire has been pounding (until noon Friday) military-economic sites in the Iraqi province of Basra since 16:30 GMT Thursday after the War Information Hq. in Tehran warned the Iraqi people to evacuate areas near military-economic-industrial sites.

Reports reaching here indicate that the "Al-Ma'qil" railways, "Tannumah" garrison, "Al-Harisa" power station, a petrochemical complex, a Navy headquarters, a paper plant, the center for training infantry troops of the Third Corps, the "Garmali" connection bridge, and the operational and logistical hqs. of the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Armies in the province have been heavily hit by Iran's artillery fire.

Reports also said that connection routes of the Iraqi Army, including Basra-Ammara highway and Basra-Abolkhasib military road were also under heavy Iranian fire Thursday night and Friday morning. This has caused disturbances in the Iraqi Army's land transportation in the Basra Province, the reports added.

Communique No 2,661

LD201713 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 20, IRNA — Artillery fire exchanges continued between Iran's combatants of Islam and Iraqi forces throughout the battlefronts, raging heavier in the southern and southwestern fronts of Naft-e Shah, Kani-Sheykh, Bubiyan, Talayeh, and Chazzabeh during Wednesday and Thursday.

Announcing the above Thursday, the 2661st Joint Staff Command communique added that the Iranian defenders inflicted effective blows upon the Iraqi troops in these operations.

Movements and engineering activities of the enemy in the Basra and Anbar River operational areas were halted by the Iranians' fire, which also caused some losses.

Some Iraqi tanks were destroyed when the Iranian forces returned enemy tank fire silencing the fire of Iraqi armoured units in the Basra and Jofeyr theatres Wednesday.

Also, on Wednesday, reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters over the southern fronts of Kushk and Zeydi were immediately checked by anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian troops.

The Joint Staff communique added that long-range artillery fire of the Iranian defenders dealt effective blows to military and economic installations in the southern and eastern Iraqi regions during the afore-mentioned period.

Iraqi supply routes and strongholds in the northwestern theatre were subjected to the Iranian artillery fire and some enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces, maintaining the upper hand in the areas under their control, killed more Iraqi troops and destroyed some vehicles.

Iraqi war planes bombarded some parts of the city of Ahvaz, the capital of Khuzestan Province, Thursday causing several civilian casualties, concluded the communique.